

REMARKS

By way of the present response, claims 7 and 15 have been amended. The amendment to claim 7 recites that the controller provided to the computer operates to detect a connection of the camera to the computer and automatically transmit display data stored in the computer to the camera based on the detected result. Claim 15 has been amended to recite a camera controller for receiving display data transmitted automatically from a computer when connected to the connector and controlling a screen of the image display based on the received display data. Support for these amendments can be found throughout the original disclosure, for instance, pages 15-28 of the specification and in Figures 5-15, especially page 15, line 25 to page 17, line 5. Claims 1-29 currently are pending.

Before proceeding with a detailed analysis of the rejections, Applicants gratefully note the Examiner's indication that claims 20-29 are allowed and for her indication of allowable subject matter with respect to claims 2-4, 6, 8-14 and 17-19. It is respectfully requested that rewriting these claims in independent form be held in abeyance in view of the following remarks.

The Office Action includes a rejection of claims 1 and 5 under 35 U.S.C. § 103, as allegedly being obvious over Parulski et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0019359) in view of and Yamagami (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/003388). This rejection is respectfully traversed, as the Parulski et al. and Yamagami publications, whether considered individually or in the combination proposed by the Examiner, fail to teach or suggest the combinations of features set forth in independent claims 1 and 5.

For instance, the Parulski et al. and Yamagami publications fail to teach or suggest the claimed feature of a controller provided in a computer for controlling a screen of a display functioning together with said computer based on a signal received from a camera, as set forth in claim 1.

As pointed out in Applicants' response dated October 6, 2003, claim 1 is directed to a camera system that comprises, among other features, a controller provided to a computer for receiving a signal from the camera. The signal received from the camera is a result from a

detection of an operation of a manipulation member of the camera, and the controller operates to *control* a screen of a display functioning together with the computer *based on the received signal*. For instance, in the exemplary camera system shown in Figs. 8(a) and 8(b) and described in pages 18-19 of the specification, when pressing a function key F2 of the camera, the camera controller 211 calls contents registered in the memory of the camera 211a. Based on the called contents, the personal computer 1000 is activated to display the dialog on the screen 1001 of the personal computer 1000 for specifying a folder of the computer. Other ways to control the screen of the computer include, for example, manipulating a trackball TR of the camera, which causes the mouse cursor displayed on the screen of the computer to move in a synchronized manner with one displayed on the camera display screen. (See the specification, page 18, lines 1-5.) As demonstrated in these examples, the screen of the computer is controlled based on a signal transmitted by the camera controller to the computer after the camera controller detects a manipulation of a manipulation member of the camera. It is respectfully submitted that neither the Parulski et al. publication nor the Yamagami publication teach or suggest a combination including a controller for controlling of a screen of a computer display, in the context in which this feature is recited in claim 1.

The Office Action correctly acknowledges, in the first paragraph of page 3, that the Parulski et al. publication does not mention or suggest a controller provided in the computer, as recited in claim 1. The Examiner, therefore, relies upon the Yamagami publication for purportedly teaching “a display (115b) for displaying images captured by the camera, and for displaying attribute information and file names set by an operation section 110 of the camera,” with reference to Figure 5 and paragraph 0049. However, paragraph 0049 does not mention or suggest the claimed features of a controller provided to a camera that operates to detect an operation of a manipulation member of the camera and transmit to a computer a signal based on the detected results to the computer, and a controller provided in said computer for controlling a screen of a display functioning together with the computer based on the signal received from the camera.

It is to be noted that paragraph 0049 of the Yamagami publication cited by the Examiner states that “settings may be made by an operation section 110 of the camera.”

However, when taken in the context of the preceding statement, it is should be clear that these “settings” referred to in this part of the Yamagami publication are those set in the nonvolatile memory of the camera by the operation section of the camera.

The Yamagami publication, by contrast, states the following in paragraphs 0030 and 0031:

The host computer 115 may be designed to perform a read/write operation of the detachable recording media 108 mounted on the camera through a communication path 116, the host communication I/F 114 and the camera ... When the image file is read, as shown in Figure 5, the file name is displayed on a window 503 on a screen 500 of the host computer.

In this embodiment, a user can input attribute information added to data file in a camera through a GUI (Graphical User Interface) presented by the application of the host computer 115

Hence, in the system of Yamagami, control of the screen of the host computer 115 is not based on any signal from any received signal, which was transmitted from the camera 100 as a result of a detection of a manipulation member of the camera. Rather, the screen of the display 115b appears entirely under the control of the host computer 115.

Moreover, the Parulski et al. publication is silent as to whether any of the transmitted order data, album information, email messages and other transmitted data (see Figure 4) would control a screen of a display functioning together with a computer.

Hence, even if one were to consider, for the sake of argument, that one of ordinary skill in the art would have somehow combined teachings from the Parulski et al. and Yamagami publications, such a combination would not have resulted in the controller provided to the camera set forth in independent claim 1.

For at least these reasons, claim 1 is believed allowable because no a *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established with respect to the Parulski et al. and Yamagami documents. Accordingly, Applicants request withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1.

Similar distinctions are brought in the independent claim 5, which is directed to a computer program product. For instance, claim 5 recites that a computer executes the steps of receiving a signal transmitted by a camera, which is connected to the computer, and

displaying a folder for storing image data transmitted from the camera on a display functioning together with the computer, *based on the signal*. In connection with these claimed features, the Office Action asserts that “the limitations in claim 5 can be found in claim 1.” (See the second paragraph of page 3.) Applicants respectfully disagree that each and every claimed feature of claim 5 is necessarily found in claim 1. Independent claim 5 is directed to *a computer program product* that causes a computer to execute a number of processes. By contrast, independent claim 1 is directed to *a camera system* that comprises a number of system components. Additionally, claim 1 does not contain any language concerning display of a folder as recited in claim 5. Hence, it is believed that independent claims 1 and 5 recite combinations of features defining separately patentable subject matter from one another.

Furthermore, it is respectfully submitted that the proposed combination of the Parulski et al. and Yamagami publications fails to teach or suggest the invention as set forth in claim 5. For instance, neither Parulski et al. nor Yamagami mention anything with respect to a step of displaying a folder *for storing image data transmitted from the camera* based on a signal transmitted by the camera. For instance, the Parulski et al. publication does not mention or suggest that the service provider includes any display functioning therewith, much less one that *displays a folder for storing image data transmitted from the camera based on a received signal transmitted by the camera*. In the Yamagami system, a computer displays a list of file names and respective attributes when reading an image file from the camera. (See Figure 5 and paragraph 0030.) It is respectfully submitted that displaying a list of file names and associated attributes is different from, and does not suggest, a “display a folder for storing image data transmitted from the camera, based on the signal,” as set forth in independent claim 5. Hence, the rejection does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to the combination of features recited in independent claim 5. Accordingly, the rejection should be withdrawn.

The Office Action also includes a rejection of claims 7, 15 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103, as allegedly being unpatentable over Yamagami in view of Inoue et al. (U.S. Patent

No. 6,226,449). To the extent that the Office may consider this rejection to apply to amended independent claims 7 and 15, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Independent claim 7 is directed to a camera system including, *inter alia*, a camera, a computer connectable to the camera, an image display for the camera, a controller provided to the computer for detecting a connection of the camera to the computer and *automatically* transmitting display data stored in the computer to the camera based on the detected results, and a camera controller provided to the camera for controlling a screen of the image display based on the display data received from the computer. On pages 3-4 of the Office Action, the Examiner essentially asserts that all features of claim 7 are taught in the Yamagami publication, with the exception of the claimed camera controller. It is respectfully submitted, however, that the Yamagami publication also does not disclose the claimed feature of “automatically transmitting display data stored in the computer to the camera based on the detected results,” as set forth in amended claim 7. To the contrary, the data concerning the file shown in Figure 5 of Yamagami is transmitted to the camera only after a user inputs attribute related information. (See Figure 4 and paragraphs 0031, 0032 and 0035.)

Next, the Office Action asserts that the camera controller recited in claim 7 is allegedly taught by Figures 7-9 of the Inoue et al. patent. It is respectfully submitted, however, that the Inoue et al. patent does not remedy the above-noted shortcomings of the Yamagami publication. For instance, the mere showing in Figures 7-9 in Inoue et al. of displaying attribute information does not teach or suggest the claimed controller provided to the computer that operates to *automatically* transmit display data stored in the computer based on a result of a detection of a camera and computer connection.

For these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that neither the Yamagami publication nor the Inoue et al. patent teach or suggest the invention as set forth in claim 7, regardless as to whether these documents are considered individually or in any combination.

Similar distinguishing features are recited in claim 15 with respect to a camera. For instance, claim 15 recites, among other features, that a camera includes an image display, a connector connectable to a computer, and a camera controller for receiving display data transmitted *automatically* from a computer when connected to the connector and controlling a

screen of an image display based on the received display data. For reasons similar to those given above with respect to 7, it is respectfully submitted that the applied Yamagami and Inoue et al. documents fail to teach or suggest this combination of features set forth in claim 15.

Claim 16 depends from independent claim 15 and is therefore allowable at least by virtue of its dependence from an allowable independent claim. Further, the additional features recited in dependent claim 16 set forth further points of distinction not disclosed in the Yamagami and Inoue et al. documents.

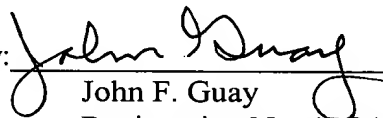
All rejections raised in the Office Action having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in condition for allowance and prompt notice of the same is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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